ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

[CONCLUDED.]

During the last fiscal year the receipts from customs were, for the first time, more than sixty four million dollars, and from all sources, seventy three million nine hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and forty one dollars; which, with the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855, made the total resources of the year amount to ninety two million eight hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars. The expenditures including three million dollars in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and excluding sums paid on account of the public debt, amounted to sixty million one hundred and seventy two thousand four hundred and one dollars; and, including the latter, to seventy two million nine hundred and forty eight thousand seven hundred and ninety two dollars, the payment on this account having amounted to twelve million seven hundred and seventy six thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of the public debt was sixty nine million one hundred and twenty nine thousand nine hundred and thirty seven dollars. There was a subsequent increase of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the debt of Texas—making a total of seventy one million eight hundred and seventy nine thousand nine hundred and thirty seven dollars. Of this, the sum of forty five million five hundred and twenty five thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars, including premium, has been discharged, reducing the debt to thirty million nine hundred and sixty three thousand nine hundred and nine dollars; all which might be paid within a year without embarrassing the public service, but, being not yet due, and only redeemable at the option of the holder, cannot be pressed to payment by the government.

On examining the expenditures of the last five years, it will be seen that the average, deducting payments on account of the public debt, and ten million dollars paid by treaty to Mexico, has been but about forty eight million dollars. It is believed that under an economicle administration of the government, the average expenditure for the ensuing five years will not exceed that sum, unless extraordinary occasion for its increase should occur. The acts granting bounty lands will soon have been executed while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continued demand for lands and augmented receipts, probably, from that source. These considerations will justify a reduction of the revenue from customs, so as not to exceed forty eight or fifty million dollars. I think the exigency for such reduction is imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.

The amount of reduction, as well as the manner of effecting it, are questions of great and general interest; it being essential to industrial enterprise and the public prosperity, as well as the dictate of obvious justice, that the burden of taxation be made to rest as equally as possible upon all classes, and all sections and interests of the country.

I have heretofore recommended to your consideration the revision of the revenue laws, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon some special questions affecting the business of that department, more especially the enactment of a law to punish the abstraction of official books or papers from the files of the government, and requiring all such books and papers, and all other public property, to be turned over by the outgoing officer to his successor; of a law requiring disbursing officers to deposite all public money in the vaults of the treasury or in other legal depositories, where the same are conveniently accessible. and a law to extend existing penal provisions to all persons who may become posessed of public money by deposite or otherwise, and who shall refuse or neglect, on due demand, to pay the same into the treasury. I invite your attention anew to each of these objects.

The army during the past year has been so constantly employed against hostile Indians in various quarters, that it can scarcely be said, with propriety of language, to have been a peace establishment. Its duties have been satisfactorily performed, and we have reason to expect, as a result of the year's operations. greater security to the frontier inhabitants than has been hitherto enjoyed. Extensive combinations among the hostile Indians of the Territories of Washington and Oregon at one time threatened the devastation of the newly-formed settlements of that remote portion of the country. From recent information, we are permitted to hope that the energetic and successful operations conducted there will prevent such combinations in future, and secure to those Territories an apportunity to make steady progress in the development of their agricultural and mineral resources.

Legislation has been recommended by me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to increase the efficiency of the army, and further observations has but served to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to enforce on my mind the conviction that such measures are not only proper but necessary.

I have, in addition, to invite the attention of Congress to a change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the necessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the army, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War.

The condition of the navy is not merely satisfactory, but exhibits the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor. As it is comparatively small, it is more important that it should be as complete as possible in all the elements of strength; that it should be efficient in the character of its officers, in the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reliability of its ordnance, and in the capacity of its ships.—In all these various qualities the navy has made great progress within the last few years. The execution of the law of Congress of February 28, 1855, "to promote the efficiency of the navy," has been attended by the most advantageous results. The law for promoting discipline among the men is found convenient and salutary. The system of granting an honorable discharge to faithful seamen on the expiration of the period of their enlistment, and permitting them to re-enlist after a leave of abscence of a few months, without cessation of pay, is highly beneficial in its influence. The apprentice system recently adopted is evidently destined to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to procure. Several hundred American boys are now on a three years cruise in our national vessels, and will return well trained seamen. In the ordnance department there is a decided and gratifying indication of progress creditable to it and to the country. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to further improvement in that branch of the service I commend to your favorable action.

The new frigates ordered by Congress are now afloat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security.

I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Department in favor of a still further increase of our naval force.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs over which the supervision of his department extends, of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to nine million two hundred and twenty seven thousand eight hundred and seventy eight acres; for which has been received the sum of eight million eight hundred and twenty one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars.—During the same period there have been located, with military scrip and land warrants, and for other purposes, thirty million one hundred thousand two hundred and thirty acres, thus making a total aggregate of thirty nine million three hundred and twenty eight thousand one hundred and eight acres. On the 30th of September last, surveys had been made of sixteen million eight hundred and seventy three thousand six hundred and ninety nine acres, a larger proportion of which is ready for market,

The suggestions in this report in regard to the complication and progressive expansion of the business of the different bureaus of the department—to the pension system, to the colonization of Indian tribes, and to the recommendation in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia—are especially commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the government. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year were ten million four hundred and seven thousand eight hundrey and sixty eight dollars; and its gross receipts seven million six hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and one dollars—making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two million seven huadred and eighty seven thousand and forty six dollars. The deficiency of this department is thus seven hundred and forty four thousand dollars greater than for the year ending June 30, 1853. Of this deficiency, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. This mail facilities in every part of the country have been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to seven thousand nine hundred and eight miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its iecreasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support. The recommendations of the Postmaster General in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserves the consideration of Congress. I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Company, and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continue in the enjoyment of amicable relations with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy—one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and other to Central America—threatened to disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April 1850, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication, across the isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretension subsequetly asserted by Great Britain to dominion or control over territories, in or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations. Occasion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our minister at London has concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental argument be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the 5th of June, 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British provinces in America.

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than twenty two million dollar, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly seven million dollars; and the imports therefrom during the same period amounted to more than twenty one million—an increase of six million upon those of the previous year.

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above mentioned treaty.

Provision was made in the first article of that treaty for a commission to designate the mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the United States and the British provinces, was not to extend. This commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river. These difficulties, however, may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

The efforts preservingly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of Sound dues by Denmark have not yet been attended with success. Other governments, have also sought to obtain a like relief to their commerce, and Denmark was thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the European powers interested in the subject; and the manner in which her proposition was received, warranting her to believe that a satisfactorily arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarassment which might result to her European negotiations by by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United States. This request has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessel and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement between Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe on the subject will be soon concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending ones.

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations two principles for the security of neutral commerce: one, that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles contraband of war; and the other, that neautral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contranband articles. These were not presented as new rules of international law; having been generally claimed by neutrals; though not always admitted by belligerants. One of the parties to the war—Russia—as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligenerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the States of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardina, and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions: "Privateering is and remains abolished," and "blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the dsclaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey. To the last of the two additional propositions —that in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurous to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris—"that privateering is and remains abolished"—I certainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to privateering. Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent State, should be exempted from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that, if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the conference of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of States, but of essential importance to another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure so inadequate to the accomplishment of the proposed object, and so unequal in its operation, would receive the assent of all maritime powers. Private property would be still left to the depredations of the public armed cruisers.

I have expressed a readiness on the part of this government to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris, provided that the one relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to affect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended—the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished" the following amendment: "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime States. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have made any communication in reply.

Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have, delayed definitive action upon it only for the purpose of consulting with other, parties to the conference of Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicity approved of the modification, and will co-operate in endervoring to obtain the assent of other powers; and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the word, will commend the approbation of all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the communications on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France.

The government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formly, like this country, European colonies, and now independent members of the great family of nations. But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slow to redress.

Unfortunately, it is against the republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are more numerous; and, although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the constitution which this government had a right to expect.—While reparation for past injuries has been withheld others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the United States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two republics.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year rendered it important that this government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its territory has been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great, numbers in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. The protection of both required that the existing power in that State should be regarded as a responsible government; and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable change, and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government *de facto;* and, awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the United States and the republic of New Granada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and to rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton; and, although the law has not been put in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that republic.

The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law during the last year which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the nails of the United States would be nearly two million dollars annually, in addition to the large sum payable by contract to the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount, it could not be submitted to by the United States.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms, to take effect on the first of September last; but the local authorites on the isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructions on the subject from the government of the republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that government. If a measure so extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the republic New Granada. On the fifteenth day of April last a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, herefore, demanded of the government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provisions should be made for the families of citizens of the United States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed.

The present condition of the isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken either by the State of Panama or by the general government of New Granada.

Under the gurantees of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions dollars, constructed a railroad across the isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing—to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the government of the United States to be indifferent.

I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States, in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the isthmus.—And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in those ports until, by the spontaneous action of the republic of New Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of interoceanic communication, so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted, by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States.

In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of the peace, greatness, and felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the government, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and the integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare. Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad; that its industrial interests are prosperous; that the canvas of its mariners whitens every sea, and the plough of its husbandmen is marching steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of the continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these United States the great republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only, nations can harden into manhood. Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived and the courage which achieved independence by the circumstances which surrounded them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the republic. It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies, which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains the not less noble task of maintaining and extending the national power. We have at length reached that stage our country's career in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In foreign relations we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe. In domestic relations we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitious, the interests, and the exuberant, and, therefore, sometimes, irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance and the restless spirit of enterprise of the people of the United States.

I shall prepare to surrender the executive trust to my successor, and retire to private life with sentiments of profund gratitude to the good Providence which, during the period of my administration, has vouchsafed to carry the country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and which enables me to contemplate the spectacle of amicable and respectful relations between ours and all other governments, and the establishment of constitutional order and tranquility throughout the Union. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1856.

Maid, Wife and Widow in Twenty Minutes--A Singular and Melancholy Case.

Dr. James H. Bogardus, of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., died at the Girard House on Sunday, after a very short illness, under singular circumstances.

The deceased was about 43 years old, of the highest respectability, and ranked the first in his profession in the county in which he resided. For about two years he had been engaged to Miss Isabella Hamilton, a young lady, also a resident of Kingston, and on two occasions days were fixed for their nuptials, on each of which a death presented a barrier to the consummation of their wishes. On the former instances, the death of his brother's child rendered a postponement of the day of their contemplated marriage necessary, and both the docter and his affianced bride attended the funeral. On the second occasion fixed for their union, Miss Hamilton's sister lost a child, and again they both attended a funeral service instead of their own marriage ceremony.

On Monday of last week Dr. Bogardus came to the city and put up at the Girard House, in Chambers street, and on retiring, complained to Mr. Davis, with whom he was well acquainted, that he was quite unwell.—The following day, not feeling able to leave his bed, Dr. Sayre and other eminent physicians were called in and consulted. After several days attendance, they came to the conclusion that there was something more than disease of the body in the case of their patient, and they intimated to him the fact; whereupon Dr. Bogardus frankly informed his medical adviser that he was deeply attached to a young lady, to whom he was to be married on Tuesday (yesterday,) that their marriage had been twice frustrated by death, and he now feared that his own illness would prove a third interposition to his happiness.

Dr. Sayre, perceiving the sad effect which the fear of another disappointment had upon his mind, suggested the propriety of sending a telegraphic despatch to Miss Hamilton to come to New York without delay, for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of Dr. Bogardus. The despatch was accordingly sent, and Miss Hamilton arrived about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, and as early as possible some of their friends, residing in Newark, were sent for to attend the marriage ceremony.

At 1 o'clock the same day Dr. Sayre visited his patient, and found him so much better that he considered that it would be unnecessary for him to attend again. At half-past 2 o'clock the parties were united, and Dr. Bogardus expressed his thankfulness in being able to carry out his intentions of marriage to the lady in question. Their friends then retired for a few moments for the purpose of partaking of some refreshments. He then remarked that he felt so much better that he would get up, and at once proceeded to raise himself in bed; his bride perceiving his efforts to rise, went to assist him, only to discover that he was expiring in her arms. She instantly sprang to the bell and rang for assistance; but before their friends could reach the room he was a corpse, and yesterday afternoon his remains was taken to Kingston on board the steamer North America, for interment. The deceased was a member of the Kingston Lodge of Free Masons, and was very much esteemed by his brother members, and in accordance with his previously expressed wish, he will be attended by the Order to his last resting place.

During his sojourn at the Girard House, Mr. Davis, the proprietor, and his gentlemanly assistants, treated him with the greatest kindness and attention.—*New York Herald.*

It is a mistake to suppose that newspapers are printed for amusement, and that printers deem it a compliment when a friend begs half a dozen to give away.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

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From these terms there will be no departure. In any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

From Washington.

Washington, December 4.

A mania for getting married is now prevailing among the single members of Congress. The Hon. T. W. Denver, the distinguished member from California, as also the Hon. Leander M. Cox of Kentucky, and the Hon. Timothy C. Bay of Ohio have brought with them, this session, their brides to grace the fashionable circle at Washington during the present season.

The Chevalier James Watson Webb has taken the large house in the West End, lately occupied by Mr. Faulkner, of Va., and removed thereto his whole household from New York. It is his intention to remain here during the session and give a number of tea parties similar to that given by Lord Palmerston, at which the Chevalier was present when he was in London. The Chevalier has some large axes to grind. He understands that the nearest way to a member's heart is down his throat.

From Washington.

Washington, December 9.

Col. Wheeler still holds his commission as Minister to Nicaragua, but he was recalled for the reason stated in the President's message for our government suspending diplomatic relations with that country.

Senator Rusk's bill, which was introduced in the Senate to-day, extends the time within which the Texas creditors may present their claims to the 1st January, 1858, and repeals so much of the act of August last as authorizes a distribution of the residue of the $7,750,000, pro rata among the creditors who have filed their release.

Terrible Snow Storm in the North-west.

Milwaukie, December 6.

The storm of Tuesday last was very severe along Lake Michigan. Many buildings were swept away, piers damaged, &c. In many places snow fell to the depth of six feet. The railroads are blocked up, and no trains are arriving or departing.

During the storm the brigs Storm King and Algomah, and the schooner Welland were all wrecked within sight of the city.—All on board were saved.

Several propellers from Buffalo are overdue and fears are entertained for their safety. Many shattered vessels are arriving here.

Failures.

New York, December 5.

Samuel Henshaw & Sons, bankers, of Boston, have failed. Their liabilities are large.—It is rumored that Jacob Little has failed for an immense amount.

There is a reported failure of another rice dealer, whose liabilities amount to $150,000, all to Charleston houses.

The Vote of Missouri and Wisconsin.

St. Louis, December 4.

Full returns of the vote of this State give Mr. Buchanan 58,000 and Mr. Fillmore 48,000.

Milwauxie, December 4.

Official returns of the Presidential vote of this State give in round numbers—Fremont, 66,000; Buchanan, 52,000; and Fillmore 600.

Dreadful Ship-Wreck and Loss of Life.

New Haven, December 6.

The schooner Fanny Crocker, from Dighton, bound for New York, was wrecked during the storm on Wednesday night, on Saybrook Bar.

Four of the seamen were lost. The captain, his son, and one man were lashed to the masts for twenty-four hours, enduring terrible suffering. Finally, when nearly perished, they were rescued. The vessel and cargo were a total loss. The cargo consisted of copper.

Church Burnt.

Boston, December 8.

St. Paul's Church, Dedham village, was destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss of $10,000.

Explosion of the Steamer Kentucky.

Louisville, November 8.

There were eighteen persons altogether scalded by the explosion of the steamer Kentucky, seven of them fatally.

Burning of Jefferson College.

Philadelphia, December 10.

Jefferson College, in this city, was burnt last night, together with the library, containing ten thousand volumes.

Churches Burnt.

Montreal, December 10.

Christ Church and the Episcopal Cathedral were burnt this morning. The loss is estimated at £30,000—insured for £17,000,

Advertising.—The merchant who does not advertise liberally in the newspapers is like a man who has a lantern, but who is too stingy to buy a candle; he stumbles about in the dark long after all his more sensible neighbors have lighted themselves home.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 1, 1857.

Explanatory.

We have issued no paper during the two weeks last past, and the reader will observe that the outside form of this number bears date December 18, while the inside is dated January 1. When our paper was nearly ready for press on the 18th, a beloved child was taken from us by death, and since then nearly our entire family have been prostrated by disease. The circumstances in which we have been placed were such as no human power could avert or control, and we have been compelled to yield, close our office, and suspend our business operations.

Under this state of things, which we feel assured it is only necessary to make known, our generous friends and patrons will freely acquit us of any censure for the non-appearance of the News at the regular time.

The matter in this issue, though principally prepared two weeks ago, will not, we trust, be wholly devoid of interest.

The President's Message.

We conclude this week the publication of President Pierce's Message. It is, in our judgment one of the soundest constitutional arguments on the doctrine of State Rights, and pertinent threato, the slavery question, ever addressed to the understanding of the American people.

Free Suffrage.

This great measure of popular right has passed through both branches of the Legislature by the constitutional majority, and will be submitted to the people for ratification at the ballot box next August. Let the fifty thousand freemen of North Carolina, as they enjoy the privilege of Free Suffrage, remember that it is to the indomitable and righteous perseverance of the Democratic party they are indebted for it. The name of that noble and gallant man, DAVID S. REID, is indissolubly linked into this great measure of reform.

Drowned.

On Saturday, the 29th ult. a man named Campbell was drowned in Brasstown Creek, Cherokee County. We have learned no particulars.

The Raleigh Register.

The Register establishment was disposed of at public sale, a few days since, for the sum of five thousand one hundred dollars.—Mr. Syme, of the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, was the purchaser.

Governor and Lieut. Governor.—The Hon. R. F. W. Alston has been elected Governor and the Hon. Gabriel Cannon Lieut. Governor of the State of South Carolina.

☞The land distance from Knoxville to Clinton, Tenn., is twenty miles, and by the river one hundred and twenty-two miles. So says the Knoxville *Register*, and if it tells a straight story, his subject, the river, is a very crooked one.

☞Bills have been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature, providing for the election of Governor and Presidential electors by the people.

☞The Supreme Courts of Ohio and South Carolina have lately decided that the losing party in a wager may recover from the stakeholder the money he may have deposited with him, although the latter, after the determination of the wager, had, by the order of the depositor, paid the money to the winner.

☞Fremont is "third best" in California—beaten in his own State by both the other candidates.

☞It is estimated that the new city Hall in New York will cost five millions of dollars.

N. C. Grand Division.

The following are the officers recently elected for the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of North Carolina:

C. P. Jones, Fayetteville, G. W. P.
R. M. Sloan, Greensboro', G. W. A.
—. Johnson, Alamance, G. T.
A. M. Gorman, Raleigh, G. S.
J. B. Ferguson, Fayetteville, G. Con.
R. H. Berry, Camden, G. Sen.
Rev. C. F. Deems, Wilmington, C. Ch.

Washington once said to his soldiers:—"Boys, when the enemy lay down their arms, don't hurrah; posterity will hurrah for you."

Great Gathering of the Democracy of New York at Tammany Hall.

SPEECH OF HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.

In the New York Express, a Fillmore paper of character and respectability, we find the proceedings of an immense gathering of the New York Democracy, at old Tammany Hall, on the evening of the 26th ult.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present, was our own Representative, Hon. T. L. Clingman, whose speech on the occasion was listened to with the most profound attention. The Express, opposed as it is to the Democratic party, thus alludes to Mr. Clingman's speech:

The future!—the future!—the future!—with all its dangers, its hopes, and its fears—was painted in anything but the most cheerful colors, by Mr. Clingman of North Carolina. Southern man, as he is, and united, as he knows his section is, to stem the winds and waves of abolitionism, which are rolling in from the North, as if to overwhelm it, he nevertheless, expressed himself in such a manner as to show that he has no confidence in the ability of the South to preserve the Union, solitary and alone. To save the Union—to enable the Republic to survive the shock it is likely to encounter, again, four years hence,—he had the wisdom to see, and the candor to say, that *Union men*,—and not party men,—are what the crisis demands.—He believed in the saving power of the "Democracy," to be sure,—but his belief was expressed in such a way as to clearly indicate an inward conviction that there is not Nationality enough left in a party, that has been able to secure only three or four of the Northern States, to do the work that somebody will have to do if the Constitution is upheld. Mr. Clingman was listened to, throughout, with the utmost attention; and, whenever the Union sentiment was emphasized, we observed that the applause was hearty and seemingly sincere. But often—as if to testify to the existence, in the Democratic party, of something of the very spirit of sectionalism he was denouncing in the Republicans—it was curious to mark the groans and hisses, which every allusion to New England and "the Puritans" spontaneously drew forth from the crowd.

The Express also furnishes the following report of Mr. Clingman's remarks. Among National men of all sections, Mr. Clingman enjoys a reputation second to that of no man in the Union. Well may the mountain District be proud of its able, faithful and fearless Representative.

Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina was then introduced. He said he understood they had met to rejoice over the success of James Buchanan and the Democratic party. And they who composed the audience of that meeting had a pre-eminent right to rejoice, because the city of New York had given her voice in unison with the majority of the thirty one States, who had declared for the Democratic ticket, and hence for the Union. Indeed, all those distinguished Democrats who had been elected to the Chief Magistracy, from time to time, had almost always received a majority of the suffrages of the people of this city, and, therefore the Democracy thereof might with reason rejoice. Mr. Clingman then alluded to the contending parties in the recent conflict, and individualized Mr. Speaker Banks, whose name was received with deep and emphatic groans, whom he termed a very plausible, if not very strengthy gentleman, as they would say in the South. Mr. Banks, he remarked, had said that the Democracy had hitherto done very well, but they might have done better, so far as the statesmanship of their candidates for high office, generally, was concerned.—Notwithstanding this slur of the Hon. Speaker, he thought that the New York Democracy might be proud that they had been instrumental in elevating these *poor* statesmen—if Jackson, Jefferson and Madison might be styled as such—men whom the nation delighted to honor, and who, while they lived, had put all their energies forth to sustain and glorify the Union. But these men of the nation, and whom the people delighted to honor, unfortunately for the honor of Mr. Banks' own State, Massachusetts had always opposed. And Mr. Clingman thought it marvelous assurance on the part of Mr. Banks to tell the Democracy of this patriotic city, that in sustaining the illustrious men named, they had been instrumental in misgoverning the country. As to Massachusetts, he did not pretend to say that there were not many patriotic men there, for he knew many of her sons whom he delighted to hold fellowship with. But it was undeniable, he said, that there was a large party there, and who had succeeded in gaining an ascendency, who were bitterly hostile to the patriotic National Democratic party, and yet this would not seem strange when it was remembered that they were the same people who not long ago amused themselves by burning witches, and papists, and the speaker added, in response, to the suggestion of a voice in the crowd, bishops, too. The same people, too, they were, who have ever been first and foremost in the oppression of the foreigner—in evidence of which he cited the favor shown in Massachusetts to alien and sedition laws.—For himself, Mr. Clingman continued, he could truly say, that he believed in his heart, knowing the people of the country as he did, that the triumph of Mr. Fremont would have certainly resulted in the dissolution of the Union. In this connection, Mr. C. alluded to Mr. Fillmore's Albany speech, (in passing, complimenting Mr. F. as a man whom he highly respected as a patriot and statesman, though he had not thought fit to fight under his banner,) and declared that he, too, thought it could not be expected that in the event of a President being exclusively elected by the Southern States alone, the North would ever submit, any more than he believed that the South would have submitted had the exclusively Northern candidate have triumphed in recent canvass. The triumph of the Republican candidate, Mr. C. said, could not, in his opinion, have failed to have involved the country in revolution. Nor did he believe the danger was yet passed. It was his belief that the common enemy intended to keep up the agitation until they conquered, or were effectually crushed. It was with sorrow, indeed, that he was compelled to own that they had already, in great part, been successful in their efforts to destroy the glorious confederacy—efforts first inaugurated, he believed, through the influence of British gold. They had already succeeded in breaking many of the bonds of the Union, and if not soon checked they would break more.—The speaker then alluded to his having left the Whig ranks to enroll himself with the Democratic party, and explained the reasons therefor. The administration of General Taylor had been followed by the breaking up of the Whig party, which had apparently forgotten the great issues dependent on it, and he had left them since, that he might be found enrolled with the national party of the Union—the Democratic party—with which he now was. Mr. C. observed that he made this allusion to himself that he might appeal the more fairly and effectually to those national men whom he conceived the result of the recent contest had left without a party. He alluded, also, to Mr. Fillmore's position in the recent struggle, and again testified to his confidence in his patriotism and statesmanship. But, he said, if Mr. Fillmore had remained in the field, in any expectation of being elected, he could no longer endorse his discernment as a statesman. But, if he had so continued in the field, with a view to the defeat of the sectional candidate, he was deserving of honor and credit therefor. And now, he would own, he looked upon the course of that large body of the people which supported Mr. Fillmore as of great moment.—What would they do? Many of them being Whigs would naturally side with the Americans or Republicans, with whom many Whigs now acted. But, he appealed to them as an old Whig, representing formerly one of the strongest Whig districts in the country, to forget party prejudices and join what he conceived to be the only present National party—the Democracy. As for the Know Nothings, as he termed them, they never were a National party. The standards which Webster, Clay, and the other great leaders upheld, had been buried—perhaps, honorably buried—and now he could not see, he remarked in conclusion, where else the old Whigs could go, as National men, except with the Democracy.

An Important Fact--Buchanan a Majority President.

Notwithstanding all the boasts of the opposition to the contrary, (says the Cincinnati Enquirer,) it turns out as stated by us yesterday, that Mr. Buchanan is a majority President of the United States. If every individual who voted for Fillmore in the United Siates had voted for Fremont, or *vice versa*, it would not have changed the result. Mr. Buchanan received a majority of the votes polled in fourteen Southern States, which cast one hundred and twelve electoral votes. In addition he carries the State of Pennsylvania and Indiana by absolute majorities over every thing; they are entitled to forty electoral votes, and added to the South it makes one hundred and fifty-two, three more than is necessary to a choice.

The union of the opposition forces upon one man could not have beaten, Mr. Buchanan. The official canvass shows this to be a fact, and we trust that the Fremont men will cease abusing the supporters of Mr. Fillmore upon the idea that, had they gone for the Marriposa cattle dealer, he would have been elected. The Fillmore men did not hold the balance of power; their votes could not have effected the result. Mr. Buchanan, in truth and in fact, is a majority President.

The Bank of East Tennessee.

We learn from the Knoxville papers that the parent Bank, located in that city, continues to redeem all notes payable at that place, but refuses to redeem those payable at the Branches in Jonesboro and Chattanooga. This announcement caused a considerable loss of confidence in the ultimate ability of the Bank to sustain itself under the heavy run making upon it. We have heretofore said, and we now repeat, we believe the Bank will come out of the trial victorious—that it will sustain itself and redeem every dollar of its issue. This is still our opinion, though it may prove erroneous. We have thought it right to make this statement, that our readers, having all the lights before them might be able to form an opinion for themselves, and act as they see proper. We must decline taking this money until a change for the better, as notwithstanding our opinion of its ultimate solvency, it is worthless to us now; and we have no disposition—not to speak of the unpleasant fact that it is rather *inconvenient*—to hoard away money, while there is so much use for it in the world.

Washington, Dec. 3.—It has been represented to the Postoffice Department, that in many of the Postoffices, particularly at the South, public documents are allowed to remain for weeks, and sometimes for months, without being dispatched or delivered according to their address. It is ascertained that the Postmaster General has issued stringent instructions on this subject, and that such delinquency on the part of any Postmaster, when reported to the Department, will be considered good cause for his removal.

☞A second fish epidemic is raging in Grand River, Michigan. During the past week the shores were literally strewed with dead and dying fish, some of them almost fabulous size. A few months since all living, creeping things, by myriads, were cast dead upon the banks of the Grand River. Lizzards of enormous size and disgusting appearance were piled in heaps where they were thrown by the eddying current. Rats, snakes, and every species of slimy, scaly monsters, shared a common fate.

A family in Springfield were all made sick this week from eating of a chicken pie cooked in a yellow glazed crockery dish. The glazing of such dishes is poisonous, and is absorbed by the food that is cooked in them.

From the State Capitol.

Our Raleigh Correspondence.

Raleigh, Dec. 10, 1856.

Editor of Asheville News:

The Legislature is getting into the heavy business of the session. The R. R. from Fayetteville to the Chatham Coal Fields, has been made the special order of the House of Commons for to-morrow. As it is regarded as somewhat a test of the disposition of the Body for extending the State system of Internal Improvement, its fate is looked to with a good deal of interest. The result uncertain.

Three Railroad projects, introduced, especially concern Western men. *First*, the extension of the Wilmington and Rutherford Road, with a State subscription of two-thirds to the Tennessee line, with the amendments, generally agreed on by the friends of the Road East and West, and to-day offered by Mr. Erwin, locating the route through the Butte Mountain Gap, if found practicable, and down the French Broad to Paint Gap; provided the people of Polk and Henderson counties shall subscribe $150,000; and further *provided*, the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company shall in sixty days after the act takes effect, surrender its charter to the former named Company; but that if the Wilmington and Rutherford Company shall not in one year, survey and bona fida commence the construction of said Road, then the County Courts of Polk, Henderson, Buncombe or Madison, to have power again to appoint Commissioners, to open books of subscription to the French Broad Company, and its Charter to be revived. How will that do?

Secondly—the Western North Carolina Railroad extension, introduced into the House by Mr. Whitson, and a later bill into the Senate by Mr. Thomas. The last named bill provides a road in seven sections to Duck Town, Tenn., with the privilege of a branch to Paint Rock. State subscription two-thirds, *except* the cutting through the Blue Ridge, which is to be exclusively a State work. The letting out contracts on each successive section not to await the *completion* of each preceding section, as in the act of 1854—5, but to take place so soon as the preceding section is *under contract*.

Thirdly—the bill introduced by Mr. Coleman in the Senate, to repeal the ninth section of the French Broad Charter, so as to take off the restrictions as to guage, &c. This last is for the purpose of giving an unrestricted charter, in the event the Wilmington and Rutherford Road should not pass in such shape as to satisfy the wants of the French Broad Valley. In that case the last named bill will no doubt pass. Of the other two, nothing can yet be certainly foreseen, but their friends are working with great energy.

In the House, your member, Mr. Erwin, as Chairman of the Internal Improvement Committee, has won universal admiration for the ability, energy, and tact he displays in the advocacy of these important questions, and is regarded as the heart and soul of Internal Improvement in that House, while in the Senate the cause will not suffer in such hands as those of Messrs. Thomas, Mills, Avery and Coleman. We shall see what we shall see.

The Financial Committee has not yet reported, but is hard at work. Its report is looked for with anxiety, to show where are the ways and means to furnish the wherewithal for all these enterprises.

The bill to establish Alleghany county (out of part of Ashe) was defeated in the Senate, but has been reconsidered and made the special order for Friday, 12th instant. As the fate of the proposed new counties of Ruffin, Avery and Swain, was supposed to depend much on that of this bill, the friends of those proposed counties made strong fight on the occasion. It was opposed by Messrs. Eaton, Wilder and others, and warmly defended by Messrs. Bryant, Coleman, and Thomas, of Jackson, Thomas of Davidson, Cherry, Ramsey and Dockery.

The bill to create an 8th Judicial Circuit is made the order of the day for to-morrow. It will be a close contest. The Assembly is doing much less talking, and much faster voting, than usual in our legislature.

You will have observed the K. N. meeting held here on Monday night, to give Mr. Rayner an opportunity to make a public defence. Never did man more completely convict himself by his own confession. He acknowledged he went to Philadelphia to advise, and did advise, his brother K. N's. to drop the "straight out" Fillmore ticket and vote the "Union" ticket. The substance of his *defence* may be stated thus—"Gentlemen! I am accused of going to Philadelphia to advocate a fusion of the Fillmore and Fremont electors; I *did* do so, and whoever *says* I did is an infamous scoundrel!" Let us not forget to mention, however, that he insisted on calling it the "Union," and not the "fusion" ticket, and as some suppose there is "much in a name," he should have the benefit of the "distinction."

Messrs. Miller and others also spoke, and of course Mr. Rayner received frequent applause, and resolutions laudatory of him were passed by these *Southern* K. N's!

Col. Guion and R. C. Pearson, Esq., Presidents of the Western N. C., and of the Wilmington and Rutherford Roads are here. Also the Hon. John Kerr—a noble martyr, to whom the Democracy and the country owe a debt, which I hope some day to see paid.

How a Chicago Man Lost his Wife.—The St. Louis Herald contains the following touching history of how a Chicago man visited the land of "Border Ruffians" and won a dark complexioned maiden; and though he bound her to him by the chains of Hymen, he lost her on his way home. Here is the story:

"A few weeks ago an abolitionist from Chicago came to this city. He met with a mulatto girl at a negro church, who lived on Seventh street, and where her parents owned some property. The abolitionist, after a brief courtship, wooed and won the "colored gal." They were married by a colored minister, and started for Galena on a bridal tour.

At Galena Dinah met with a steamboat cook, upon whose skin charcoal would make a white mark, who was formerly a beau of hers. The darkie upbraided her for her faithlessness and infidelity. He plead and frowned by turns and then made love in burning words of fond devotion. Dinah could not withstand his eloquence. She fainted in his arms, exclaiming "I am dine, I am only dine." We forgot to mention that this interview took place on the boat while the husband was up in town looking for a hotel. When he returned he learned that his *fair* bride had sloped with the darkie to parts unknown.

Desecration of the Commons Hall.—The hall of the House of Commons was desecrated on Monday night last, by a crowd of Know Nothings listening to and applauding harrangues from Kenneth Rayner, H. W. Miller, and men of the like stamp—the object of which harrangues was to show that fusion with Fremont to defeat Buchanan was justifiable, &c. We learn that Mr. Miller—God forgive him!—sustained Mr. Rayner; and that the latter, true to his instincts, again dealt in generalities.

We repeat what we have heretofore said: That Southern man who was willing to fuse with Fremont to defeat Buchanan, or with Fremont to defeat Fillmore, is a traitor to the soil that gave him birth; and those who endorse his conduct are no better. We have no respect for such men either politically or personally.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Sale of Mr. Devereaux's Slaves.—We learn that some 230 slaves of T. P. Devereaux, Esq., heretofore advertised by him, and sold at Halifax on the 2nd inst., brought an average of about $660 each. The most of them were taken by the planters in Halifax and surrounding Counties. But few were purchased by speculators, though a number were present.

If John C. Fremont had been elected, or even if the election had gone to the House of Representatives, slave property would have at once fallen in value. There can be no doubt of this. The defeat of John C. Fremont secures the slaveholder in his rights for the present; and the result is, not only that the prices of this species of property are fully maintained, but stocks of all kinds are preserved in a sound and safe condition.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Russian Visitors.—There are rumors of a projected visit, next spring, of the Grand Duke Constantine to this country, with a fleet. The Grand Duke is considered as the eagle of the Imperial family and of the nation. He professes great admiration for the United States.

Fashion, 1855--'56.

Time was when girls their bonnets wore
Projecting half a yard before;
When beauty was thus hidden deep,
'Twas something e'en to get a peep;
But now—oh woman's fickle mind!—
They wear their bonnets all behind;
While men their features hide with hair,
The ladies go with faces bare,
And fancy all admire who stare!
So this will pass in history's page
As English women's bare faced age.

Byron.—Let us look at one of *our* remarkable wine-drinkers. There was Lord Byron. None can read of his convival parties, his midnight revels and his vile associates, without feeling repelled and also shocked.—What then? Let his own lines answer:

"Though gay companions o'er the bowl,
Dispel awhile the sense of ill;
Though pleasure fills the maddening soul,
The heart, the heart is lonely still."

☞Epitaph on a San Francisco money-lender:

'Here lies old thirty-five percent,
The more he made the more he lent;
The more he got the more he craved;
The more he made the more he saved;
Great God! can such a soul be saved?'

☞"I stand," said a Fremont orator, "on the broad platform of fredom for black men as well as white, and palsied be my arm if ever I desert ——." "You stand on nothing of the kind," interrupted a little shoemaker in the crowd; "you stand in my boots, that you never paid me for, and I want the money!"

☞A great breeze has been raised in Detroit in consequence of the discovery of horse beef in sausages, made by a German in that city. According to French authority, horse beef is as good as any; and in Paris at the present time, sorrel steaks, iron grey chops and roan sausages are eaten with great relish.

Volcanic Eruption in the Pacific.—Capt. Newell, of the whaling barque Alice Fraser, of New Bedford, reports at San Francisco that on the 26th of July last a volcano burst out on the island of Ounimask, in the Pacific, throwing the water some eight hundred feet into the air, followed by an ejection of ashes which covered the deck of his ship. Five other vessels were lying near at the time, but received no damage.

A Reverse.—A man was brought before the police Court yesterday, on a charge of vagrancy, who ten years since was worth forty thousand dollars. He was allowed 12 hours to leave the city, or in the alternative to serve twelve months in the house of correction.—*Boston Trav.*

The Invasion of England.

A PROBABLE COMBINATION OF THE NORTHERN POWERS.—The following remarkable article, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, is from the last number of the Anglo-Saxon, a weekly paper published in Boston, and edited by Dr. Bartlett, an English gentleman of character and political experience, It is well calculated to produce a sensation—

It is consoling to those who doubt the stability of the French Alliance, and who fear a combination of the military powers of the continent for the invasion and subjugation of England, to see such unanimity of patriotic sentiment on the part of the people, particularly that part which has heretofore been supposed to be ill-affected to the government and existing monarchical institutions of the country. If Mr. Roebuck will go so far as to say he will uphold the Queen's government in any necessary war, we need not fear the defection of other men.

We have been accustomed to regard such an event as the invasion of England by foreign despots as visionary, and indeed impossible; but, after all, the question is not without its alarming features; for, if Louis Napoleon should be led off from his alliance with Great Britain, he might form a junction with Russia. Prussia in that case would join Russia, since France could, with an army marched to or across the Rhine, keep in subjection any democratic uprising in Germany. With France, Russia and Prussia in a state of combination, Austria could not hold out; she must come into the general conspiracy, and then, ho! for the conquest of England, her free institutions, and, above all, her free press. The power of steam, the conjunction of railroads, would make it an easy task to throw fifty thousand men on the coast of Kent, which would march to London in a few hours, possess itself of the treasures of the Bank and the capital of the empire. The Duke of Wellington thought such a thing not impossible, and therefore desired Sir John Burgoyne to write that celebrated letter which was published a few years since.

England has no safety but in her insular position, and even that is much impaired under the effects of modern science. She has no fortressess to impede the march of an army—she has no mountain fortresses from which a guerilla warfare might be carried on, and the invaders, with the limited force of the British army, would meet with no real obstruction until they reached the mountains of Scotland and Wales, as in the times of Julius Cæsar, and his successors. Twice has England been invaded and conquered by a foe, who assembled his forces on the opposite side of the channel—Julius Cæsar, first mentioned, and William of Normandy. Napoleon, the elder, contemplated, or affected to do, a similar enterprise, but was deterred by the spirit of resistance manifested by the British people, the power of the navy, and the then hostile feelings to him on the part of the great military nations of the North.

* * * * * *

Except the alliance with France, England has nothing to avert the wrath of the Northern powers, and such combinations as they may organize against her.

What, remarks the Enquirer, has the London Times to say to the foregoing? If an editor of American birth and republican sentiments had made such speculations he would have been denounced with the utmost ferocity. But now that Mr. Bartlett, of whose loyalty to the mother country there cannot be a question, has venturned to lift the veil and disclose the possible future, the apprehensions embodied in the foregoing will probably be received in a more serious spirit.

EXPLOSION OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.—An accident occurred at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, upon the New York and Erie Railroad, near Sufferns, about thirty-two miles from Jersey City, by which two men lost their lives, and another man was badly injured. The locomotive No. 143, attached to the milk train which left Jersey City at half-past five o'clock, exploded immediately after leaving the station at Sufferns, and was totally wrecked. The boiler was thrown entirely across the other track, and the smoke pipe was blown nearly three hundred feet.

G. W. Vance, the engineer of the train, was thrown a distance of 400 feet before he struck the ground. One of his legs was torn off below the knee, and one of the bones of it driven into a wooden tie of the road, with such force that it was found necessary to use an axe to get it loose. He died three hours after the explosion. He was about 26 years of age, and had a wife and child living at Oswego, to which place his remains were taken last night.

Three of the cars were thrown off the track and considerably broken. It is supposed that the water was exhausted in the boiler before taking in a fresh supply at the Sufferns station, and the cold water passing into the heated boiler as the train moved on caused the explosion.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

FREMONT AND TOOMBS.—A New York correspondent of the Albany Argus says that Col. Fremont has challenged Toombs, of Georgia, to a duel. Mr. Toombs, it is alleged, had made reflections on the birth and parentage of Colonel Fremont.

A LONG RANGE.—Some solders who were firing a Minie rifle at a target, at Magdebourg, Saxony, at distance of 1,000 paces, hit and mortally wounded a laborer at work 700 paces beyond. A sheep was accidentally killed in England with the Enfield rifle, from a distance of 2,500 yards.

☞We have often heard the question asked, "What is worse than a headache?"—A lady friend of ours answers it as follows: "For old folks to stay in the parlor when young gentlemen call." Pretty good.

☞Mrs. Dawdle says that one of her boys don't know nothing, and the other does.—The question is: "Which is ahead?"

☞We learn that a couple of negroes belonging to Mr. Ezra M. Davis, were run over by the train on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, on Saturday last, and instantly killed. It appears that they were lying on the track asleep.—*Marion Star.*

Treasurer's Report.

We have before us the Report of Mr. Courts, Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, showing the receipts into and disbursements from the public treasury for the two last fiscal years, from the 31st October, 1854, to November 1, 1856; from which we gather the following:

The receipts into the public fund for the fiscal year 1855, were $2,452,137 32; and the disbursements from that fund during the same period, were $2,323,978 81.

The receipts into the public fund for the fiscal year 1856, were $1,373,975 62; and the disbursements from that fund during the same period were $1,233,959 40.

The receipts into the literary fund for the fiscal year 1855, were $146,753 35; and the disbursements from that fund during the same period, were 202,689 50.

The receipts into the literary fund for the fiscal year 1856, were $183,078; and the disbursements from that fund during the same period were $193,976 09.

On the first day of November, 1856, the treasurer had in hand as a balance of the public fund subject to draft and use the sum of $256,456 28.

The affairs of the office have been managed by Mr. Treasurer Courts with signal ability and skill; and no more diligent or faithful officer could be found.

We make the following extract from his Report:

"Having furnished his Excellency, Governor Bragg, with all the information from this office that is calculated to shed light upon the amount that will probably be received into the public fund for the two fiscal years commencing the 1st inst. and the probable demands upon it, all of which will be presented to you in his message, it is unnecessary that I should add anything upon that subject. From this, it will be seen, that some legislation is necessary in order to increase the receipts into the treasury; the amount of this increase will depend much upon what may be expected from certain internal improvements in the State, and especially from the North Carolina Railroad Company.

I do not suppose that it is necessary for me to say anything to the General Assembly of North Carolina upon the importance of providing the necessary means to meet at all times, the obligations of the State.

But I will take this occasion to say, that having been for several years connected with the finances of the State, and charged with the responsibility of meeting from time to time, the demands against her, I suppose my opportunities have been as good as those of any other person, for collecting the sentiments of our people upon the subject of our State credit, and the degree of importance which they attach to the necessity of upholding it; and I think I do not pay them an undeserved compliment, when I give it as my opinion that the great body of them would either readily forego for a season, the supposed benefits of any proposed public improvement, or would quietly submit to any additional taxation that should be found requisite, rather than that the credit of the State should receive the slightest tarnish from a non-compliance with her contracts. Perhaps in no State is the ennobling sentiment of State pride more generally felt, or more warmly cherished, than in North Carolina; and no one who loves the State, would wish to see this feeling diminished. I will remark further, in this connection, that while it is not my province, and therefore not my purpose, to express an opinion upon the policy that has been or may hereafter be pursued in relation to the internal improvements of the State, I hazard the opinion that our system thus far, whatever may have been its blunders in particular cases, has in the main greatly redounded to the prosperity of the State; and as these improvements have been chiefly built up by the aid of the State, by giving her pledges, I have no doubt that her faith and honor, hitherto unsoiled, will still be preserved by the prompt redemption of those pledges.

It will be seen, that I have since my last report completed the issue of State bonds that were required to be sold under the act of January 16th, 1849, for the improvement of the Neuse and Tar rivers, and for the building a railroad from Gaston to Weldon, amounting in all to $152,000; and I have also issued under an act of the last Legislature fifteen bonds, of $1000 each, for the further improvement of the navigation of Tar river. I stated to the last Legislature that I had sold bonds to the amount of $1,630,000 for the North Carolina Railroad. Since that I have sold $370,000, making two millions as required by the act of January 16th, 1849. I have also under an act of the last Legislature, sold for the same road, $1,000,000, making in all three millions of dollars for that road. Under an act of the last Legislature, I advertised the sale of ten bonds of $1000 each, for the construction of the plankroad from Fayetteville to Warsaw; but four of them, however, only were bid off. I have paid out for the road, as will be seen, $10,000; so that six more bonds remain to be sold, and the proceeds held in the treasury. The following bonds have also been sold, under acts of the last Legislature, to wit: $59,000 for the Insane Asylum, $533,000 for Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and $200,000 for the Western North Carolina Railroad. It is proper to remark, however, that $33,000 of these, sold for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and the $200,000 for the Western North Carolina Railroad, have been sold since the 1st instant, and will therefore appear in the next report from this office.

All these bonds were advertised, and the bids for them were awarded by the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State and president of the bank of the State.

Since the last Legislature, I have endorsed bonds of the Deep River Navigation Company, to the amount of $300,000, and for the Chesapeake and Roanoke Navigation Company, to the amount of $50,000. It will be seen that I have paid to the Yadkin Navigation Company $5000, and to the New River Navigation Company $10,000. No authority was given to sell bonds for these improvements.

You will receive from the directors of the Insane Asylum a detailed report upon the operations of the institution.

Supposing it would be the pleasure of the Legislature to establish a sinking fund, for the gradual extinction of our public debt, I have taken pains to ascertain the plans adopted by some of our sister States for the extinction of their debts. This information will be laid before the Committee of Finance.

As the subject of renewing the charter of the Bank of the State, or of establishing another one or more in its stead, will, I presume, engage the attention of the present Legislature, I deem it my duty to remark, that my experience in this office satisfies me of the absolute necessity of having at all times, either a principal or branch bank in this city, with means sufficiently large to loan to the State such sums as its exigencies may from time to time require, to facilitate the operations of the Treasury in anticipation of the recepts of the revenue of the State. Without the aid which has been in this way furnished for years by the present Bank of the State, in addition to that afforded by the Bank of Cape Fear, the operations of this office would at times have been greatly embarrassed.

The different acts of assembly chartering the several banks of the State require the officers to make reports of the condition of their banks respectively, to the Legislature, or to the Treasurer of the State, to be presented by him to that body. These reports are required to be made at different periods of the year by the different banks, some in one month and some in another. In this way it is very difficult to arrive at the true condition of all the banks of the State at any given time.

I respectfully submit, therefore, the propriety of passing a general law upon the subject requiring all the banks of the State to make their reports at the same time, thus showing at one view the capital, circulation, discounts, deposits, and specie on hand, of all the banks of the State—information at all times interesting to the General Assembly; but especially so when the subject of re-chartering old banks, or of establishing new ones, has to be acted upon."

☞Some of the Know Nothing journals complain of the number of foreigners who are yearly admitted to the privileges of citizenship in this country. In other words, the Know Nothings find fault with foreigners because they comply with the laws of the land. It is lawful for foreigners to be admitted as citizens, after a residence of a certain term of years, and by complying with the forms of law instituted for such cases. As our laws are at present, it is unlawful to attempt to deprive foreign born persons from exercising the privileges which the laws confer.

Have the members of the Know Nothing party ever reflected upon the consistency of the leaders of their party on this subject?—The last Legislature of Kentucky, as well as the Governor, had full Know Nothing power in legislation, and what did they do? Did they pass any stringent laws prohibiting foreign born persons from hereafter becoming citizens of Kentucky until they had resided in that State twenty-one years? They done nothing of the sort.

What has that party done in Maryland?—What in Pennsylvania, with their Know Nothing Governor (Pollock)? The last and present representative branch of Congress have majorities of Know Nothings, and yet nothing has been attempted by way of extending the laws of the naturalization of foreign born persons.

The fact is, the Know Nothing party has made use of the cant terms of "Americans ruling America," and "no more privileges for foreigners," merely to humbug the thoughtless, and obtain, in some few localities mere temporary success at the ballot box. How has it left that party? In every State in the Union, except Maryland, they are in a hopeless minority, and powerless for either good or evil in legislation. When they had the power to carry out their principles, in several of the States they failed to do so—and why? It is evident, they either intended to be sincere or desired to deceive—and as they have given no evidence of sincerity, it is right to conclude that their intentions were to deceive.

THE END OF A DRINKING CLUB.—A celebrated drinking club, in a large town in the west of Scotland, which had formerly great influence at the local elections, is broken up. Two of its members were sent to a lunatic asylum; one jumped from a window and killed himself; one walked or fell into the water at night and was drowned; one was found dead in a public house; one died of delirium tremens; upwards of ten became bankrupt; four died ere they had lived half their days. One, who was a bailie when connected with the club, is at present keeping a low public house. Such are a few facts, well known to those living in the locality.—*Liverpool Albion.*

COOLNESS UNPARALLELED.—A mercantile firm of this city received this week a letter from the captain of one of the brigs they chartered, dated Barbadoes, in which he informs them that as he believes the United States are about going to eternal smash, he sold ship and cargo and pocketed the money, which he didn't think they will ever see again. He concludes with some complimentary allusions to our countrymen, and wishes he had never seen any of them. The vessel is the brig Boston.—*Boston Gazette.*

SLANDER.—Against slander there is no defense. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend, no man deplore so foul a foe. It stabs with a word, with a nod, with a shrug, with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot avoid. It is the heart-searching dagger of the assasin. It is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable. It is mortal as the sting of the deadly adder; murder is its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its sport.

LONGEVITY OF A HORSE.—The horse seldom reaches the age of 30. It is worthy of notice, however, that one of these animals, the property of John Finley, of Deanston House in Scotland, died lately, at the advanced age of 36 years, although it may be said to have been worked almost every day during the last 33 years (Sundays excepted,) and was unyoked only two hours before it died.

☞Dr. Shaw, of Texas, has found sweet oil, drunk freely, a successful antidote to strychnine in two cases. The oil is to be poured down without any reference to the patient's vomiting. Professor Rochester has reported two cases of poisoning by the same terrible drug, successfully treated by a free use of camphor internally, and mustard poultices outside.

There are between thirty and forty thousand Jews in California.

Councillors of State.

The following gentlemen were, on Tuesday last, elected by the General Assembly, Councillors of State for two years:

G. C. Merchant, of Currituck.
D. G. W. Ward, of Greene.
N. M. Long, of Halifax.
W. D. Bethell, of Rockingham.
A. A. McKay, of Sampson.
John Walker, of Mecklenburg.
C. M. Avery, of Burke.

☞The Supreme Court of North Carolina has confirmed the decision of Judge Manly, that members of the Universalist Church are incompetent to testify in courts of justice, according to the laws of this State. By this decision the Universalists of North Carolina are virtually outlaws, as no member of that religious denomination can collect his debts, swear to an assault, or testify before the courts in any case, even if his wife and child should be insulted!

☞Gen. Wm. Walker, of Nicaragua, writes, under date of 1st instant, to New York, that he considers his permanent power in Central America never was on as firm a basis as now. Nor does he know of one single month, since he has been in Nicaragua, that more progress towards final results was made, as during the month of November.

COMPTROLLER.—On Monday last, Gen. C. H. Brogden, of Wayne, was elected by the General Assembly Comptroller of State for two years from the 1st of January next.

A LARGE MAN.—The *West Tennessee Whig* of a late date says:

On the 20th inst., as we were passing the cabinet shop of our friend Sinclair, our attention was called to the putting together of the largest coffin we ever saw. It measured 3 1-2 feet across the top; 28 inches deep, and 7 feet long.

This coffin was for Mr. Thomas C. McCarter. But a short time before his death he was in town, and some of our citizens, curious to know his weight, persuaded him to be weighed. His weight was 527 lbs.

RARE GENEROSITY.—A gentleman who died in Botetourt county, a few months ago, devised his entire property, estimated at $10,000, to one of his sisters. After his death, that sister destroyed his will and divided his property equally between a brother and sister and herself. A rare and noble exhibition of the unselfishness of a sister's love.

He that drinks other people's health often soon drinks away his own—a fact for the consideration of bar room loungers.

DIED,

On the 18th December, 1856, after twenty four hours illness of Scarlet Fever, CHARLES WHITFIELD, aged five years eight months and eight days, son of Thomas W. and Harriet N. Atkin.

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the **15th of January** next, on the premises where I now live, all my Real and Personal Estate, consisting of near

One Thousand Acres

Of the best Upland in Haywood County,

FIVE LIKELY NEGROES, (two young men, a young woman and child, and an elderly woman;) Thirty or forty head of CATTLE; Thirty or forty head of SHEEP; about forty head of HOGS; eight head of HORSES; one four horse wagon and harness; one two horse wagon and harness; one set of Blacksmith Tools; all my Farming Tools,

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

The terms of the sale will be, upon all sums over five dollars a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

ROBERT PENLAND, Sr.
Per R. H. and W. M. Penland, *Agents.*
December 11, 1856. tds

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A SPLENDID LOT of Gift Books, Annuals, Albums, &c., &c, Just received at
Dec. 11. ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public.

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.
Dec. 11, 1856.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 16th of January, 1857, the building of a COURT HOUSE in Marshall, Madison county, N. C., will be let to the lowest bidder. Either sealed or open proposals will be received up to 12 o'clock on that day. Bond and approved security will be required of the undertaker. The Building is to be of brick, 40 by 60 feet, two stories high. For further particulars see specifications and drawing, at A. E. Baird's.

Address Building Committee at Jewel Hill.
December 11, 1856. 4t
**Spectator insert 4 times and forward bill.

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,—October Term, 1856.

Samuel Cox, Adm. of Malcolm McNeil, deceased,
VS.
The Heirs at Law of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, to wit: Hector McNeil, John McNeil, Daniel McNeil, Margaret McNeil, and Nancy Cox, (wife of David Cox, deceased.)

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McNeil and Daniel McNeil, heirs at law and legal representatives of Malcolm McNeil, deceased, defendants in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News that they be and appear at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the real estate of Malcolm McNeil, dec., consisting of fifty acres of Land, bounded by lands of David Cox, dec'd, and others, should not be sold agreeable to plaintiff's petition, and the proceeds thereof to be assets in Adm's hands, to pay debts and charges of administration, or their consent to the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, D. McCanles, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856, and in the 81st year of our Independence. DAVID McCANLES, *C. C. C.*
Issued 15th Nov., 1856. [Dec. 4-w6-Pr's fee $6.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost, on Friday the 21st instant, on the stage road between Cane Creek and Hendersonville, a small sized Port Monnie, with steel clasp, containing Four Hundred Dollars on the Commercial Bank of South Carolina, (40 ten dollar bills,) one five dollar bill on the Bank of Newberry, a one dollar bill North Carolina money, and perhaps a little silver change and some Post Office stamps. The other contents of the Book, if any, not recollected.

Any person finding said Pocket Book, and leaving it at the Asheville News Office, will be liberally rewarded.

D. PRINCE,
Unionville, S. C.
Nov. 27, '56.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

STORE TO HOUSE RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.
Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.
Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.
November 13, 1856.

EUREKA!

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchites, and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by
Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON In Western N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.
Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.
Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Chapter LXXXVI.]

An Act to provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, without the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the levy court of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, at their first meeting after the passage of this act, shall appoint seven intelligent inhabitants of the said county, who shall reside without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, two of whom shall be residents of that portion of the said county lying and being west of Rock Creek, three between Rock Creek and the Eastern Branch, to be commissioners of primary schools for said county, which said commissioners shall hold their offices until the second Monday in May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, and until others are appointed in their places; and in case any of the said commissioners thus appointed or to be appointed, as aforesaid, shall refuse to serve, or die, or remove from the county, or become incapable of serving, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the levy court as soon as practicable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each of the said commissioners, before he enters upon the execution of his office, and within fifteen days after notification of his appointment by the said levy court, shall take and subscribe an oath before some justice of the peace of the said county, in the form following, that is to say: I, ——, do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will in all things, to the best of my knowledge and ability, well and truly execute the trust reposed in me as commissioner of primary schools for the county, without favor or partiality; and every justice of the peace before whom such oath shall be taken, shall, without fee or reward, certify the same in writing, and, within eight days thereafter, transmit or deliver said certificate to the clerk of the levy court for record.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of primary schools, or a majority of them, to divide the county into seven suitable and convenient school districts, two of which shall be located west of Rock Creek; three between Rock Creek and the Eastern Branch, and two east and south of the Eastern Branch, and to alter and regulate the same as hereinafter provided. And it shall be the further duty of the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, immediately after the formation or alteration of any such school districts in said county, to describe and number the same, and deliver the description and number thereof, in writing, to the clerk of the levy court, who is hereby required to receive and record the same in the records of that court without fee or reward; and Provided, That in laying off said school districts, or in altering the same, no tracts, or parts of tracts, of land lying contiguous and forming one farm, shall be divided so that portions of the same property shall be included in two separate districts.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners may alter and change the school districts, with a view to their better arrangement and the more general convenience of the people: Provided, however, That unless the trustees of the districts so to be altered or changed shall assent thereto, no such alteration or change shall be made.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall the duty of the county collector to notify the different officers to be appointed, in virtue of the provisions of this act, of their appointments, within ten days after his having received notice of such appointments from the appointing power, whose duty it shall be to give such notice to the county collector aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall hold two stated meetings in each year, which meetings shall be held at such place and at such times as shall be determined on by said commissioners, and of which they shall give public notice in each of said school districts, and such other meetings as circumstances may from time to time require; but if less than three members attend any meeting, no business shall be transacted thereat, except that of adjourning to some time and place, to be agreed on by the commissioners present; and at all meetings of said commissioners, the treasurer of the school fund of the county, hereinafter to be appointed, shall attend and lay before them his books and accounts for their inspection and examination.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall cause to be kept a regular record of all their acts and proceedings in a book to be kept for that purpose, and said record, or a copy thereof, certified to be correct under the hands and seals of a majority of said board of commissioners, shall be considered evidence of their acts and proceedings in all judicial proceedings. And the board of commissioners aforesaid shall have power to appoint a clerk, prescribe his duties, and pay him a salary, and also to allow the treasurer of the school fund, hereinafter to be appointed, an annual compensation for his services out of the general school fund, hereinafter to be provided: Provided, That neither the said clerk nor treasurer shall be paid more than one hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That on or about the second Monday in May, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty seven, and annually thereafter, the said levy court shall appoint one of said board of commissioners from each primary school district; and the said commissioners appointed as aforesaid shall, each acting in his respective district, examine all persons who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching in such district; and in such examination it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid to inquire, and, so far as he shall be enabled thereto, to ascertain and inform himself as to all the qualifications mentioned and contained in the certificate hereinafter specified and given in form, and if he shall be satisfied as to the sufficiency of such qualifications, he shall certify in writing, under his hand, and deliver such certificate to the person so examined by him as aforesaid, in form and substance following, viz: I, the undersigned, resident commissioner of primary schools of district No. —, do certify that I have examined —— ——, and do believe he (or she, as the case may be) is of a good moral charcter, and of sufficient learning and ability, and in all other respects well qualified to teach a primary school.—Given under my hand the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ——. ——— ——, commisioner of primary school district No. —. And dismiss any intemperate, cruel, negligent, or immoral teachers, and cause to be put up in every school house such general system of rules and regulations as may be adopted by the board of commissioners, which board shall also direct what books shall be used, and what branches shall be taught; and the resident commisssioners aforesaid shall visit the schools in each of their respective districts at least twice a year, exercise a general supervision, and endeavor to promote a full, equal, and useful instruction of the youth of said county.

Sec 9. And be it further enacted, That whenever any school district shall be formed by the commissioners of primary schools as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said commissioners, within twenty days thereafter, to make a notice in writing, describing the metes and bounds of such district, and appoint a time and place for the first district meeting, and notify the taxable inhabitants residing in such district as aforesaid, by public advertisements to be put up at the most public places of the said district at least six days before the time of such meeting; and in case such notice shall not be given as aforesaid, or the inhabitants of such district, when so notified, shall neglect or refuse to assemble or form a district meeting in pursuance of such notice, or in case any district, having been formed or organized in pursuance of such notice, shall, in the opinion of the commissioners aforesaid, be dissolved by adjournment without day, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid, or any one of them, at any time thereafter, to renew such notice, and the inhabitants of such district liable to pay taxes as aforesaid shall assemble together in pursuance of such notice, and when so assembled in district meeting it shall and may be lawful for them or a majority of such of them as shall be present at such district meeting, to adjourn to any other time or place, and at such first or any future legal district meeting it shall and may be lawful for them, or a majority of them as shall be present as aforesaid, to adjourn from time to time as occasion may requre, to fix on a time and place for holding their future annual meetings, which annual meetings they are hereby authorized and required to hold; to choose by ballot three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district, and one district collector; also to designate a suitable and central site for a school house, to vote a tax on the property in such school district sufficient, in addition to the proportion of the school fund (hereinafter to be provided for) allotted to such school district; to purchase, lease, or rent a site for a school house, to build, lease or rent, and keep in repair said house; to supply fuel, books, stationery, and furniture; to pay the salary of a teacher, and all other necessary expenses: Provided, however, That no location of a school house shall be fixed upon unless the same be approved by a majority of the commissioners and no change shall be made after such school house shall be built but by consent of a majority of said commissioners consenting thereto; all the expenses incurred by making such charge shall be defrayed by donation or by levies authorized to be made by a majority of the citizens of such school district upon the assessable property therein.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the levy court shall annually, without fee or reward, make out for the trustees or primary schoo! districts, or such of them as shall apply for the same, copies from the assessment books of said county of all the assessable property in said district or districts.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all meetings of the school districts, held for the purpose aforesaid, shall be organized by apppointing a president and clerk pro tempore, who shall take minutes of the proceedings, specifying particularly the amount of tax voted by said meetings, and deliver the same, certified under their hands and seals, within ten days after such meeting, to the commissioners of primary schools, or any one of them, to be delivered by them or him to the clerk of the commissioners, and by him to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all tax to be voted by the citizens of any and every school district in said county, under and by virtue of this act, shall be levied on all the assessable property in said district, agreeable to the assessments of the last preceding county tax, excepting, nevertheless, the property assessed to and actually owned by free people of color.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the levy court of the county aforesaid, at their first meeting after the passage of this act, and in each succeedyear thereafter, when the annual county levy is made, to impose and levy a school tax of one eighth of one per cent. on all the assessable property of said county, without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the support of primary schools hereby authorized in said county, which tax shall be due at the same time, and shall be collected be the county collector in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions as are prescribed by law in relation to the collection of other county taxes, and which are hereby made applicable to the collection of the school tax imposed by this act, and when collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the levy court, who is hereby constituted and appointed treasurer of the primary school fund for said county, and who shall qualify by making oath or affirmation that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties required of him by law as treasurer of the school fund for said county, and not use the same to his own use or advantage, and he shall also give bond to the United States, with two good and sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties required of him by this act, which bond, being approved by the commissioners of primary schools aforesaid, shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, who is hereby required to file the same without fee or reward, and a copy of the said bond, under seal of said court, shall be sufficient evidence of the making thereof.

[CONTINUED.]

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Aug. 21.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

At Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

New Semi-Weekly

STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1356. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.

" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.

" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.

" " J. M. Crayton, "

" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.

" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.

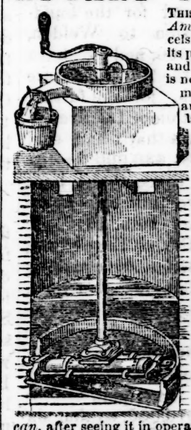
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.

" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $5 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations,* &c, where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20:tf.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale af the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,

Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.